

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1855.

NO. 25.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the College of Physicians,
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons,
Fellow of the University of Oxford,
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland,
Licentiate Accoucher of the Lying in Hospital of
Dublin, Ireland.

Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medi-
cine in Canada East and Canada West.
Licensed "to practice as a General Medical Practi-
tioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Col-
onies wherever situated."

Will be found (unless when absent on professional
business).
At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 15-39

DR. BURNIE,
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,
HOLLAND LANDING.
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

WALTER B. GEMIE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the
MEDICAL BOARD OF CANADA WEST,
AURORA, (MACHELL'S CORNERS.)
Aurora, May 1st, 1855.

Charles Sibbald,
LAND INSURANCE, AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Broker and Commission Merchant,
Of Grain, Lumber, and Produce,
NEWMARKET.

REFERENCES:—The Hon. Sir J. B. Rob-
ertson, Bart, Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq.,
F. H. Howard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Roe,
Esq., Newmarket.
NEWMARKET, May 17, 1851. 15-11

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness and
TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,
NEWMARKET.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1851. 43y1

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitechurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can
make application either personally or by letter,
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket,
Newmarket, May 4, 1851. 6-13

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1851.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker, &c., Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.
Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y-23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ELECTRIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
for their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1851. 15-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1851. 15-1

J. SUTTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 15-32

MANSION HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,
KEPT BY
THOMAS MOSIER.

GOOD Sheds and Stabling, and first-rate accom-
modation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 15-1

SAMUEL MACHELL,
Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR KING AND WHITECHURCH,
AURORA—MACHELL'S CORNERS.

POETRY.

The Sailor Boy's Farewell.

Wait, wait you winds till I repeat
A parting signal to the fleet
Whose station is at home;
Then wait the sea boy's simple prayer,
And let it oft be whispered there
While in far climates I roam.

Farewell to Father—reverend hulk,
In spite of metal, spite of bulk,
Soon may his cable slip;
Yet while the parting tear is moist,
The flag of gratitude I'll hoist,
In duty of the ship.

Farewell to Mother, first-class ship,
Who launched me on life's stormy sea,
And lugged me fore and aft;
May providence her timbers spare
And keep her hull in good repair,
To tow the smaller craft.

Farewell to Susan lovely yacht,
But whether she'll be manned or not,
I cannot now forego;
May some good ship a tender prove,
Well found in stores of truth and love,
And take her under tow.

Farewell to George the jolly boat,
And all the little craft about,
In home's delightful bay;
When they arrive at sailing age,
May wisdom give the weather gauge,
And guide them on their way.

LITERATURE.

Mr. Pepper's Wife.

HOW HE BEAT HER UP.

"Mrs. Pepper, I labor under the impres-
sion that it is high time that you were getting
breakfast. As my former housekeeper under-
stood all my wishes with regard to these things
I found it unnecessary to give any orders re-
specting them; but with you it is different. As
you have never got a meal in this house, of
course you know nothing of the regulations of
the household."

"In the first place you will make a fire in
the kitchen, put on the kettle, &c.; then you
will make a fire in here. That done, you will
cook the breakfast and bring it in here, as I
have always been accustomed to taking mine
in bed, and do not consider it necessary to
depart from the custom on your account; but
should you prefer it, you can eat yours in the
kitchen, as it is perfectly immaterial to me."

"This occurred the morning after Mrs. Pepp-
er went to housekeeping. Mrs. Pepper was
a sensible woman—she made no reply to Mr.
Pepper's commands; but as soon as her toilet
was finished, she left the room, and sitting
down in the kitchen she thus ruminated:
"Make the kitchen fire! Yes, I'll do that.
Then make a fire in the bedroom! I'll see to
that two. Then take the breakfast to his
bedside! Just see if I do!" And then Mrs.
Pepper sat and thought deeply for a few min-
utes, when apparently having arrived at a sat-
isfactory conclusion, she proceeded to business.

Having got a nice fire kindled in the kit-
chen, she carried some coal into Mr. P.'s apart-
ment and filled up his stove, having first ascer-
tained that there was not a spark of fire in it.
The duty performed, she next prepared the
breakfast, of which she partook with a
great relish; and after matters and things were
all set to rights in the kitchen, she went down
town on a shopping excursion.

Meanwhile Mr. Pepper began to grow
impatient. He "labored under the impres-
sion" that the atmosphere of his room did not
grow warm very fast, and he began to feel un-
pleasantly hungry. Peeping out from behind
the bed-curtains he saw how affairs were with
regard to the stove. Something like a suspi-
cion of the real state of things began to draw
upon his mind. He listened for a few min-
utes, but all was still about the house.

Hastily dressing himself he proceeded to
investigate the affair. He soon comprehended
the whole of it, and was very wrathful at
first; but he comforted himself with the re-
flection that he had the power to punish
Mrs. P., and he felt bound to do it too. Af-
ter some search he found the remains of the
breakfast of which he partook with a gusto,
and then sat down to wait for Mrs. P. She
was a long time in coming and he had ample
time to nurse his wrath. While sitting there
he thus soliloquized:

"That ever I Philander Pepper, should be
so treated, and by a woman, too, is not to be
believed. I can't believe it, no, nor I won't
either. But she shan't escape that's certain,
if she should my reputation for dignity would
be forever gone! For haven't I told Solomon
Sumption all along how I was going to make
my wife stand round, and how I was going to
make her get up and make the fire every
morning, and let me lie abed, and how I was
going to shut her up, and feed her on bread
and water, if she dared to say she wouldn't do
it?"

"A cosy little arrangement, Mr. Pepper,"
said a soft voice behind him.
Mr. P. started up, and there stood Mrs.
P. right behind his chair, laughing just as
hard as she could. Mr. Pepper put on severe
looks.

"Sit down in that chair madam," he said
pointing to the one he had just vacated "while
I have a little conversation with you."
"Now I shall be pleased to know why you
did not obey my orders this morning, and
where you have been all the forenoon?"

"Where I have been this forenoon, Mr.
Pepper, I have not the least objection to tell
you; I have purchased some lovely napkins;
just look at them," said she, holding them up
demurely for his inspection; "only paid a
dollar apiece for them—extremely cheap, don't
you think so?" she added.

Mr. Pepper was astonished; how she dared
to turn the conversation in this way was a
mystery to him. Suddenly his bottled wrath
broke loose. Turning fiercely upon her he
said:—
"Betsey Jane, you disgust me; you seem

to make very light of this matter, but it is
more serious than you imagine, as you will find
to your cost presently. If you do not imme-
diately beg my pardon in a submissive manner,
I shall exert my authority to bring you to a pro-
per sense of your misconduct, by imprisoning
you in one of the chambers until you are will-
ing to compromise strict attention to my
wishes."

At the close of this very eloquent and dig-
nified speech, Mr. Pepper drew himself up to
his full height, and stationed himself before
Mrs. P., ready to receive expressions of sor-
row and penitence; he had no doubt that she
would fall down at his feet and say—
"Dear Philander, won't you please forgive
me this time, and I'll never do so no more!"

And he was going to say, "Betsey Jane,
you'd better not; but instead of doing all
this what do you think she said! she laughed
right in his face!"

Mr. Pepper was awful wrathful. He spoke
up in the voice of thunder and said:

"Mrs. Pepper walk right up stairs this very
minute, and don't let the grass grow under
your feet while you are going neither. You
have begun your antics in good season, Mrs.
Pepper, but I'll have you know that it won't
pay to continue them any length of time with
me, Mrs. Pepper. Again I command you to
walk up stairs."

"Well, really Mr. P., it is not all necessary
for you to speak so loud—I am not so deaf as
all that comes to; but as for walking up stairs
I have not the least objection to doing so, if
you will wait until I have recovered from my
fatigue; but I can't think of doing so before."

"But you must, Mrs. P."

"Then all I've got to say is this, you'll
have to carry me, for I won't walk!"

Mr. P. looked at his wife for a moment
with the greatest astonishment; but as she
began to laugh at him again, he thought to
himself—

"She thinks I won't do it, and hopes to get
off in that way; but it won't do, up stairs she's
got to go, if I do have to carry her so
here goes," and taking the form of his lady in
his arms, he soon had the satisfaction of seeing
her safely lodged in her prison, and carefully
locking her in, he stationed a little red-headed
youth on the front door steps to attend to
callers and also see that Mrs. P. did not
escape; and then he betook himself to a restau-
rant for his dinner, and after dispatching that,
he hurried off to his office, and was soon en-
grossed in business.

About the middle of the afternoon, our
young sentinel rushed into the office never
stopping to take breath:

"Mr. Pepper had better run home just as
fast as you can, for that woman what's shut
up be making an awful racket, and she be
tearing around there, and rattling things the dis-
tressing kind, and if she beant splitting up
something or other than I don't know what
splitting be!"

Without waiting to hear more, Mr. P.
seized his hat, and hurried off home in a most
undignified pace.

Opening the hall door, he stole up stairs as
carefully as possible, and applying his eyes to
the keyhole, he beheld a sight which made him
fairly boil with rage.

Mrs. P. sitting in front of the fireplace
reading his love-letters. The one she was en-
gaged in perusing at that particular moment,
was from a miss Polly Primrose, who it ap-
peared had once looked favorably on the suit
of Mr. Pepper; but a more dashing lover ap-
pearing on the scene, Miss Polly sent him a let-
ter of dismissal, promising her undying friend-
ship and accompanying the same with a lock of
her hair, and some walnut meats.

But it was not the love letter alone that
made Mr. P. so outrageous. He had been
collecting a great many curiosities in his ram-
bles, which he had deposited in a cupboard in
the very room where he had confined Mrs. P.,
and she had got at them.

She had split up an elegant writing desk
with his Indian battle-axe, in order to have a
fire, as the day was rather chilly. In one
corner of the fire-place was Mr. P.'s best
beaver hat filled with love letters.

On a small table, close to Mrs. P., was a
flat China dish, filled with bear's oil in which
she had sunk Mr. P.'s best ear-rings, and fired
one end of it, it afforded her sufficient light
for her labors—for Mr. P. had closed the
blinds for the better security of the culprit.
On some coals in front of the fire, was Mr.
P.'s silver christening bowl, in which Mrs. P.
was popping corn, which she ever and anon
stirred with the fiddle-bow, meanwhile, occa-
sionally punching up the fire with the fiddle,
for Mr. P. had, with commendable foresight,
removed the shovel and tongs.

Mr. P. condescended to peep through the
key-hole, until he had obtained a pretty cor-
rect idea of what was going on within. Never
was a Pepper so fired as he. He shook
the door, it was surely fastened within, and
resisted all his efforts to open it. He order-
ed Mrs. Pepper to open or take the conse-
quences; but as she did not open it, it is to be
presumed she preferred the consequences. Mr.
Pepper dashed down stairs like a madman.

"I must put a stop to this," he thought,
"or I shall not have a rag of clothes to my
back."

Procuring a ladder he began to mount to
the bed-room; but Mrs. P. was not to be
taken so easily. She saw that he had
left the door unlocked, for she had examined
it as soon as he had left; but she had no idea
of letting him have the benefit of her fire;
so hastily seizing several bottles of cologne,
she threw the contents upon the fire, and in a
few minutes had the satisfaction of seeing it
entirely extinguished. That duty performed
she left the apartment, and locked the door,
she stationed herself in a convenient position
to hear everything that transpired within.

In a few moments Mr. P. was safe in the
apartment, and as soon as he had closed the
window, he stood bold upright in the middle of

the room, and said in a deep voice—
"Jezebel come forth!"

No answer.

"Jade do you think to escape?"

Mr. P. begins to feel uneasy, and hastily
begins to search the room, but had not pro-
ceeded far when he hears a slight titter some-
where in the vicinity of the door. He list-
ens a moment and it is repeated. Daring to
the door, he attempted to open it, but
finds himself a prisoner. There is one more
chance, he thinks and runs to the window; but
alas for Mr. Pepper, his wife has removed
the ladder, and he cannot escape.

He sits down on a chair and looks ruefully
around him, and presently he arises and picks
up a few fragments of a letter which is lying
on the carpet, and finds it is from Polly
Primrose. He wonders what she has done
with the lock of hair.

At this moment his eye falls upon his da-
guerroutype, which is lying on the table before
him—mechanically taking it up he opens it,
and sees—what? nothing but his own face.
All the rest of him being rubbed off, and ar-
round his lovely phiz the missing curl, and the
walnuts are carefully stowed away in the cor-
ner of the case. Mr. P. fairly blubbered
aloud.

Good! thought Mrs. P., when you find
your level, I'll let you out and not till then.
A little wholesome advice will do you good,
and I'm prepared to administer it.

How long Mrs. Pepper kept her liege lord
in durance vile deponent saith not, and as to
what passed between them when he was re-
leased from captivity we are not any better
informed, but of this we are sure, Mr. Pepp-
er might have been seen a morning or two
afterwards, to put his head into the bedroom,
and heard say, in a meek manner—

"Betsey Jane, I've made the kitchen fire,
and put on the tea kettle won't you please
tear up and get the breakfast?"

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Further by the Canada.

Lord Raglan was buried on the 3d of July,
with all the pomp which circumstances permit-
ted.

There are rumours that Pelissier is about to
be superseded.

Since the repulse of the 18th June, the Allies
have been strengthening their advances against
the Malakoff; and Pelissier's latest despatch
dated July 4, says his works are progressing
satisfactorily.

General Simpson telegraphed on the 4th that
there was nothing new since his last accounts.

The main facts have been already stated of
the unsuccessful attack upon Sebastopol on the
18th of June. The papers per the "Canada"
contain further details, including the despatch of
Pelissier.

It is stated that General Magran's French
division, on the way to attack the fort on the
extreme right, by the Careening Harbour,
commenced the attack prematurely, and before
the other divisions had taken their ground.—
Magran fell mortally wounded, and his division
being thrown into disorder, the Russians turned
their concentrated fire upon the next division
as it came up under Gen. Brunet and shattered
it badly. Brunet also fell. Orders were then
given to withdraw the troops into the trenches,
although Gen. Autemerie had meantime reach-
ed the Malakoff tower. The retreat was ef-
fected with good order, but with great loss.

When Lord Raglan saw the defeat of the
first French division, he hastily ordered an at-
tack on the Redan, to effect a diversion in fa-
vor of the French, although it was previously
intended that the British should not attack un-
til the French should have captured the Mala-
koff, inasmuch as the Malakoff's guns quite
commanded the Redan. So far as civilians at
a distance could judge, Lord Raglan's order
was a great error for the British storming party,
not being sufficiently strong to carry the works,
was repulsed with much slaughter. A curious
incident is, that Gen. Eyre, with two thousand
troops, penetrated into the suburbs of Sebasto-
pol itself, and held possession of the houses
in one street for seventeen hours; but being
totally unsupported he retired at nightfall.

The inference is that had the assault been
general, or systematically planned, the city would
have fallen, or at least its first line of defence
might have been carried.
French letters of June 25th say, that the
army was in full confidence. The approaches
were pushing forward to the Malakoff Tower,
and a French battery of thirty guns was nearly
completed, in front of the Careening Bay, to
keep off the Russian ships, their fire having
caused much loss on the 18th.

Vienna papers say that Gortschakoff had sent
for 24,000 more men, as he had reinforced
Liprandi's army with another division.
The Turks and Sardinians, under Omar
Pasha and General Marimora, have made ex-
cursions to the lateral valleys of the Tchernaya,
without meeting resistance.

Numerous works of art captured from the
Kerch museum and from Gen. Wrangel's pri-
vate collection, are on the way to Paris.

Mr. Stow, the commissioner sent by the
London "Times" to the Crimea, to adminis-
ter the balance of the hospital fund, fell sick
from over exertion, "routine" excluded him
from the very hospitals he was aiding. He
was carried in a scorching sun to the church
at Balaklava, where he died a victim of official
inhumanity.

The Turco-British contingent force, now
numbering 16,000 men is in camp near Domu-
dero.

A despatch from Berlin, dated Sajay 4th,
states that the town of Nystadt, at the entrance
of the Gulf of Bothnia, has been bombarded and
destroyed.

Russian accounts, under date June 10,
say the allied flotilla of 180 guns fired for
eight hours against the batteries at the mouth
of the Neva, without effect, and then with-
drew to Seakar Island.

JUNE 20.—The allies made a decent on
Kotka Island, destroyed the telegraph, and
burnt the government stores.

JUNE 21.—Some of the allied steamers
took soundings in Nystadt Roads, while others
fired some hours on Port Revel without
doing any material injury.

JUNE 22 AND 23.—Occasional shots were
exchanged between gunboats employed in
shore and the Royal batteries.

JULY 5.—The bulk of the allied squadron
was off Cronstadt.

ENGLAND.

The business before Parliament was not
of an important nature.

Messrs. Roebuck and Duncombe had asked
for a committee of inquiry into the alleged
brutal conduct of the police at the Hyde
Park demonstration against the Sunday trad-
ing bill, but were refused.

On Friday night Mr. Milner Gibson asked
the Government for an explanation as to
Lord John Russell's recent conduct at Vienna,
in stating, among other things, that Great
Britain never contemplated a restoration of
Poland and Hungary. Messrs. Cobden, Roebuck
and Disraeli all attacked Lord John, af-
ter which the matter was dropped.

Sir P. Peel was to move previous ques-
tion against Mr. Roebuck's vote of censure.
Lord Elgin it is said will be appointed
Post-master General.

The magnificent iron paddle-wheel steam-
ship Porcia, of 3,000 tons, and 1,000 horse-
power, was launched in the Clyde on the 3rd
of July. She will be ready to take her
place on the Cunard line in October next.

FRANCE.

On the 5th of July the Legislature vot-
ed the loan of 750,000,000 francs. In ad-
dition to this loan, an increase of taxation is
proposed, namely, one-third increase of
duty on all spirits; ten percent on railway
passengers and goods; and a new war
"decimo" of indirect taxation, it is expect-
ed will produce seventy millions of francs
per annum.

The Emperor's speech has been variously
commented on, but on the whole is regarded
favorably. The hit at Austria is consid-
ered as well merited. It is reported that the
Austrian Minister has asked for an explana-
tion.

SPAIN.

A despatch via Marseilles, dated July 5,
states that a rising had taken place in Cat-
alonia. The difficulty is, nominally respect-
ing the rate of wages. Two manufactur-
ers had been assassinated at Barcelona.—
The National Guard refused to march, and
the Captain General had shut himself up in
the citadel, with a few faithful troops, whence
he sent mediators to the insurgents, who
received them with shouts of "Vive Espar-
tero."

A Madrid telegraph despatch of the 5th
says that the insurgents still held Barcelona.
Accounts from Perpignan mentioned the
defeat of the Carlist leader.

The outbreak at present seems more like
a riot than an insurrection.

The correspondent of the London Times
says the Spanish Minister at Paris had a
long interview with the Emperor on the
state of Spain, and Napoleon had expressed
a determination to prevent any attempt to
unseat Queen Isabella.

The Spanish government is loud in its
praise of Napoleon, and contrasts his exer-
tion in the cause of order with Louis Phi-
lippe's duplicity. Various indications show
that Napoleon is manufacturing political cap-
ital in Spain.

ITALY.

In Sardinia much depression of feeling ex-
ists on account of the mortality that has befallen
the Sardinian troops in the Crimea. Turkey
appoints a resident Minister to Sardinia.

The Neapolitan government is reported to
have sanctioned the erection of a hospital for
convalescents of the allied army at the Baths
of Ischia; but this seems questionable.

Arrival of the Capricieuse.

Historians of Canada will note the event
of yesterday among the memorable points of
the annals of this country. Since the con-
quest, ninety-six years ago, no French ves-
sel of war has cast anchor under the battle-
ments of Quebec, and certainly never was
any received with more enthusiasm than was
the Capricieuse which arrived here shortly
before seven o'clock last evening, after a
passage of nine days from Sydney, C. B.
This long expected vessel having passed
the telegraph stations during Thursday night,
we only heard of her approach by the steam-
er Saguenay which arrived but a couple of
hours before the Corvete herself. Three
members of the Administration left this on
Monday in the steamer Admiral to meet the
Capricieuse and accompany her Commander
to port. They went as far as the Brandy
Pots, and being unable to learn any tidings
of her progress, returned to town during
Thursday night. The surprise occasioned
by her appearance was, therefore, the great-
er, yet despite this, and the unfavorable state
of the weather (for we had heavy thunder
showers during the whole afternoon.) Dur-
ham Terrace, the wharves, and every avail-
able spot from which a sight of the Corvete
could be had, were thronged with spectators.
The steamer Advance towed the Capricieuse
up from Bic, and as the latter vessel passed
the shipping in harbor, they saluted the
French flag by lowering their ensigns.—
Upon coming to anchor the Corvete hoisted
the British ensign at the fore, and the Union
Jack at the mizzen, and fired 21 guns. This
salute was duly acknowledged by the artill-
ery from Durham Terrace, and the tricolor
of France floated from the Citadel flagstaff.
Vociferous cheers were given by the crowds
from the Terrace, and wharves, and every
where the greatest gratification was mani-
fested. His Worship the Mayor and some

members of the Corporation speedily board-
ed the vessel, and waited upon the Comman-
dor, who, we learn, will land at the Quebec's
Wharf shortly before noon to-day. It is his
intention immediately thereafter to call at
Government House, and, we understand, His
Excellency the Governor General will come
down in state to receive him. This landing
has been seized upon as appropriate for the
presentation of the address adopted at the
late public meeting; the citizens are, there-
fore requested by the Mayor to meet for that
purpose on the Queen's Wharf at half past
eleven o'clock this forenoon.

The Capricieuse draws too much water to
permit of her going to Montreal; it is, how-
ever, we believe, the desire of Mons. De
Halveze to make a general tour of the Prov-
ince so as to become acquainted with its trade
and resources.—Quebec Chronicle, 14th.

PHILOPENA.—A correspondent of the
Tatton Gazette writes from Berlin the follow-
ing account of this game as practiced
among the Germans:—Here when a couple
exchange philopenas, the object of each is
not mainly to be the first to pronounce the
common word at their next meeting, but with
the exchange, the sport has but begun. The
after object of each is to draw the other into
accepting some favor, and if that is done, the
word philopena is spoken of and a forfeit re-
quired. To illustrate it by example. A and
B hanged philopenas at a party; and a few
days after B calls upon A at his or her
house. A, instead of waiting to be asked in
enters just before the invitation is given; if
offered a chair, takes a seat upon the sofa; if
B passes the butter to A at the tea table,
A takes cheese instead, an so on—always tak-
ing care to accept nothing, but in a quiet
way endeavoring to force the other party in-
to acceptance of some offer on his own side.
If at that visit either is successful, he imme-
diately says "Philopena, but if both should
always be on the guard, the thing may pass on
to a late occasion.—English Paper.

The Germans have borrowed the Phil-
opena from the African Mussulmans; with
whom it is a very favorite game, and played
with much spirit. The word means in the
Moorish (not the Arabic) language, "it is tak-
en." And this accounts for its want of de-
rivation in English, Latin, or Greek. The
Maltese, who are of Moorish stock and blood,
are passionately fond of this game, and some-
times bet all they are worth on its issue.—
Whig.

How is the time to subscribe; money is plenty and prices for all kinds of farm produce range high

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, July 27th, 1855.

Howmarket Steam Grist Mill.

Last week we promised, if time would permit, to give our readers a few general ideas regarding the capacity and power of Dr. Ford's new Steam Grist Mill, now about completed, which he has been erecting in this place, and although we have not room to enter into particulars, we shall offer a few general observations, from which the public may draw their own inference. On entering the Mill the first thing that presents itself to view is the admirably arranged flue, on which are erected four of Butcher's Patent Burr-Stones, manufactured by Weston, Cogswell & Co., of Buffalo—each capable of grinding ten bushels per hour; and when the Mill is running under ordinary speed, these stones make 400 revolutions per minute. The flue and the whole gearing connected therewith, only occupy a space of 10 by 20 feet, when the power and capacity of the Mill is taken into consideration, gives a very good idea of the general compactness of the whole machinery.

Within three or four feet of the flue is erected one of Kinnaman's Patent Flour Packers—capable of holding at any one time 150 barrels of flour, which can be packed while the Mill is in full operation or at leisure. In this story the Custom Bolting Chest is situated, containing two iron truss-reels 18 feet long and 30 inches in diameter. These reels are covered with extra heavy Dutch anchor bolting cloth—the best now in use, and is certainly of a description far superior to anything we have ever seen used in any mill before. To this story, too, and within a few feet of the door, is erected a large hopper, into which is emptied all the wheat delivered—whether for merchant or custom work; and from here it is taken by elevators to the Smut Machine, after passing which it is conveyed to the Merchant or Custom Garsers. The principle part of the machinery is in this story, and is all got up on an improved plan, with iron and wooden cogs working together—thereby causing the gearing to run with greater ease, and far less noise, than if the whole was iron. Where a large amount of power is transmitted, the iron cogs have been highly polished, which necessarily prevents the wear of the wooden wheels and causes less friction. The castings were all received from the establishment of Mr. R. T. Butrick, of Lockport, N. Y., who cast them after the drafts of Dr. Ford's Engineer and Millwright, Mr. L. M. Wright.

We shall now pass to the second story. Here are erected two Merchant Garners—capable of holding 345 bushels each; and two Custom Garners that will hold between 40 and 50 bushels each. In this story we find the Merchant Bolting Chest, with a full set of four iron truss-reels. These reels are of the same size and covered with the same material, as those spoken of above. There is also a reel in connection with this bolt so arranged, that it acts as a duster, and cleans out any particles of flour, that may be remaining after passing the other reels. In passing through this story one fact worthy of remark presents itself—and it will also apply to the story below—it is so well arranged, that the Miller can go all around the whole machinery of the Mill when in full operation without any personal danger; or work at any part of it that may become out of order, with the greatest ease.

We now pass to the third story. Here is Butcher's Patent Smut Machine, manufactured in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This is one of the latest improved kind and is said to be capable of thoroughly cleaning from 100 to 110 bushels per hour. Here also is the Duster, from which the Bran is conveyed to spacious receptacles in the second story. As we before remarked, all the wheat passing through the Smut Machine is conveyed up from the first story by means of elevators, which necessarily save a great deal of manual labor. In this story are four elevators; one for elevating wheat to the Smut Machine or for storing; one for raising flour to the Packer; one for carrying meal from the stone to the hopper-boy; and one for elevating bran from the Merchant Bolting Chest to the Duster. The hopper-boy in this story is capable of holding about 100 bushels; and the Machinery is so well arranged for working the elevators, that the least possible room is occupied.

We next descended down to the engine room. Here we found a very pretty little engine, manufactured by Mr. R. T. Butrick, of Lockport, N. Y.—the ordinary power of which is 60 horse, but is capable of being run up to 100. The cylinder is 14 by 24 inches with port-holes on an improved principle, which enables the engine to work with greater power than any common kind now in use. The instantaneous regulator, or Butrick's Governor valve is another improvement worthy of remark. By the means of this valve, it is impossible to crowd more than a given quantity of steam upon the piston rod at once, and by the slightest movement of a small lever, all the steam may be shut off instantaneously. The Boilers are said to be amply sufficient to make all the steam necessary for driving the engine to its highest speed. This Mill is estimated to cost about \$16,000.

Mr. L. M. Wright, the Engineer and Millwright, is a mechanic of the first order and has succeeded in erecting here a perfect model

mill. Mr. Wright was engaged for a length of time with Capt. Bigelow, Chief Engineer of the Essex Company, Lawrence, Massachusetts; and as a scientific and practical man he stands as high as any in the United States. When we take into consideration the fact that all the iron machinery was made on the other side of the lines, and that the order was given months before it was required, and that after it was put together, worked with the most perfect harmony, we then have some little idea of the capabilities of Mr. Wright. Although practically not much acquainted with machinery; yet from the observations we have heard made by really scientific men we are led to believe that this Mill has not its equal North of Toronto. And should the Mill come up to the expectations of its builder, by grinding 200 barrels in twenty-four hours, Mr. Wright will have almost immortalized himself in Upper Canada. Independent of his mechanical or scientific capabilities, he is also a perfect gentleman; for during his stay amongst us, his conduct has been affable and courteous, and a civil answer has ever been given to the numerous questions that have been from time to time propounded regarding any matter with which he was acquainted.

Dr. Ford has also engaged an individual who is very highly spoken of about Buffalo, as a Miller—Mr. Wiesbraide, a native of France; and judging from the observations we have heard Millers make regarding the manner in which he has dressed the stones, he will fully meet the expectations of Dr. Ford. On and after Tuesday next, the Mill is expected to be in full operation.

In conclusion, we wish our worthy townsman, Dr. Ford, who has succeeded in erecting a first class Mill in this place every success.

Will it be Wise to Dissolve the Union if we could?

Under the above caption the editor of the *Oshawa Freeman* has written a very singular article, for he certainly assumes a position we never anticipated would be taken by him. In answering the above question, he says—"We think not! The securing of Representation by population will effect all that we desire, and fix our triumph permanently." Yes; but according to the terms of the Union this can never be secured. If the Union should be continued for ten years to come—and meanwhile Upper Canada increase to nearly double the population of Lower Canada, we can only have the same number of Representatives. If an increase in the representation should be made in Upper Canada as a matter of justice; our neighbors east will demand an equal increase as a means of safety. The editor of the *Freeman* continues—"Upper Canada is destined to wield a far mightier influence than L. Canada, and could we effect a separation to-morrow, it would be unwise to do so," and the urges as a reason for non-separation that the most enterprising and intelligent of their population would be compelled to immigrate westward. Now if Upper Canada is "destined to wield a far mightier influence" than L. Canada neighbors, why remain tied to them? Why be continually fettered in our onward march, by an ignorant, unenterprising, and priest-ridden people? This part of the Province now pays by far the largest proportion of the revenue; and what will it be ten years hence? In Upper Canada public improvements are made by a direct tax upon the locality benefited; while in the Lower Province, if a macadamized road is built—a Court House erected—a jury paid,—or anything of this kind, a draft is made upon the revenue. They remind one of the Horse-leach, continually crying "Give, give!" and are never satisfied.

What is the result of the Union at the present time? Why, the sustaining in office of one of the most corrupt Administrations that ever held the reins of power under our Responsible system. During the past Session, so far as Upper Canada was concerned, they were defeated on several occasions; but backed almost unanimously by the priest party of the Lower Province, they still retain a hold upon the "loaves and fishes"; and we now find part of its leading members in the mother-country, no doubt making the best of their short-lived power, to obtain a competency. Could we obtain "representation by population" we might live to outgrow the evils now complained of; but this will ever be refused by the people of Lower Canada, as a means of safety. Besides a large proportion of the measures adopted for one part of the Province, cannot and do not apply to the other; why, therefore, take up the time of the whole, at six dollars a day to each member, in Legislating for a part? The union of late years at least has proven a curse to Upper Canada; and instrumental in fastening upon us a state church for all future time, by enabling ministers to carry their commutation scheme! In the consummation of this most nefarious act, the principles of a large proportion of the people of this part of the Province were treacherously betrayed into the hands of the enemies of voluntaries. This is but a foretaste of what may be anticipated, should the union be continued, for the conduct of the past forebears the result of the future in a clear and unmistakable manner. In order to prevent iudicious politicians from selling "unusually early birthrights for a mess of pottage," that our contemporary talks of, we must get rid of a people that are ever willing to sacrifice principle and yield subservient tools to the will and mandate of the clergy. There interest are not our interests; and any Government that will squander and lavish the revenue of Upper Canada upon this

Lower Province, can always obtain a working majority from that quarter.

Since writing the above the *Examiner* for this week has come to hand, from which we take the following:

"Was not the question of a settlement of the representation before the country in 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853? In 1849 only two Lower Canada members adopted the *Banner* principle—in 1852-3, the vote (Brown's motion) was one Lower Canadian year in a house where 72 were present; while last May (Macdonald's proposition) every member for Canada East went strong in the negative."

England leaves the whole question to the Assembly; and with 65 nays from below and our divisions here, we have no more hope of carrying representation by population than of changing the course of the St. Lawrence.

And even if it could, would not a flying Government, a perambulating Legislature, the party-roving of the French, their incomprehensible laws, language, saints'-days, manners, customs, and despotic state-religion, be an eternal barrier to a real Union, saying nothing of the absurdity of a local Government 1600 miles long?

We have neither room nor time to enter farther into the discussion of the question this week—but we promise to advert to the subject again in a future issue.

A Little Hint.

Although not in the habit of finding fault with any arrangement heretofore made in the running of the Passenger Trains on the Northern Railroad, we are in a measure compelled to call the attention of the Superintendent to an inconvenience which is being severely felt in Newmarket, Sharon, Queensville, Pine Orchard and all the country lying east, by not allowing the Express Train to call at this Station on its downward trip at least. Passengers going East from this whole district find on their arrival in Newmarket that they must either engage a private conveyance to the Holland Landing, or take this morning train to Toronto and remain until evening—thus losing one day—in order to meet the through line of steamers for Oswego. Going North the inconvenience is not so great, because passengers from this Station can take the Mixed Train to some place where the Express now stops, and thereby reach Collingwood by that Train.

Besides the merely local benefit it would confer to have the Express make a stoppage at this Station, the improvements now being made in Newmarket and vicinity by the building of Mills, Foundries, Potteries, and Machine Shops, together with the fact that nearly all our Merchants for miles around make regular trips to New York and other eastern cities for goods, &c., it must necessarily tend to increase the business of the place and thereby attract a large number of speculators, merchants and visitors. Therefore the evil complained of is not merely an imaginative one—but a reality; and from the known character of the Superintendent, we are led to believe on considering the matter, he will yield to the request of the people, in this particular. A stoppage of from one to two minutes at most would be all sufficient, and the time could easily be made up between almost any two stations on the line.

In making these remarks we do not wish to be considered as dictating, but merely as expressing the feelings and sentiments of the people of this community. From the commencement of the running of the Express this inconvenience is being gradually felt more and more; and although frequently requested to call attention to the fact, we have remained silent until the present in order to see if a change would not be made without making any allusion to the matter on our part. We hope the Superintendent will yield to the request of the people of this neighborhood, and allow the Train to stop during the remainder of the season.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It is our wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Chronicles of Theophanes.

CHAPTER IV.

Continued.

15 And it came to pass that when the people had thus declared in favor of Theophanes, that the wrath and indignation of Lobelia was kindled against him, and he quickly departed from the temple.

16 And some hath said that he vowed that these things should not be so, and wrote an epistle unto his kinsman, in the land of Whittby, saying unto him to "bide his time," that Theophanes would yet be driven from the Temple, notwithstanding the voice of the people; and that he should reign in his stead.

17 Now it so happened that the "men of trust" had on the garments of a "little brief authority," and the law had given unto them great power.

18 And it was not meet that they should even have called the people together; for they might have said unto Theophanes "Go," and he would have gone, and to a kinsman "come," and he might have come, and all would have been well, and truth and justice would then have prevailed.

19 For Theophanes would then have taken up his "household gods," and in peace departed from among them.

20 But as the "men of trust" came forth from the people and received all their power therefrom, they said we will counsel with them in this matter.

21 And the people, with one accord, made known their desires that Theophanes should bear rule among them, as a pädagogue, for the next year, (says Samuel and one other) as hath been written.

22 For it came to pass hereafter that one William, a man of trust that dwelteth in the city of Queensville, came into the temple and saw the order therein, and heard the doctrines that Theophanes preached unto his disciples, and William was pleased therewith.

23 And William said unto him, If thou wilt leave this people, and take up thy abode with us as a pädagogue, we will give unto thee 18 score talents of silver.

24 But Theophanes said unto him, nay, verily I for "I will fulfill all the sayings of my covenant here, though no parchment book bind me," perchance, the reward thou offerest me far exceedeth that of which I am at present the partaker.

25 For Jacob had taught Theophanes that his "yea" should be yea! and his "nay" nay! with the children of men. And William went on his way, and Theophanes continued his sayings to his disciples.

26 Now some, for an excuse unto themselves, have desired to gain say the truth of this matter; but Elijah, the son of Levi, sat on the right hand of Theophanes, and heard all the sayings of William and will testify to the truthfulness thereof.

27 For Theophanes revealed the sayings of William unto Lobelia and one of the "men of trust"; and why did they not deal fairly by him and say unto him, "our desires are unto our kinsman, and thou mayst depart from among us."

28 But the hour in which Theophanes was to be offered up as a sacrifice on the altar of "Famously Ignorant," had not yet come.

29 And Theophanes having faith in the covenant which he verily believed the "men of trust" had made with him through the people, said within himself, "now will I go to and prepare all things for the winter that approacheth and another year."

30 And he digged his muscles and cast them into a pit, yea, he bought provender for his kine, and of the "flesh of swine" he laid by a store; and he cast up the earth about his dwelling, forsooth that "Jack," the king of frosts, might not enter therein.

31 And he digged a plot of ground for more muscles, and as he bended beneath the spade to dig again, he laughed within their sleeves; and he said, "hail! ho! may-day, dig and delve, and another, even our kinsman, shall sow and reap and eat the muscle that the ground shall bring forth whereof he now diggeth."

32 For thus it hath been ordained from the beginning, and how they counselled together to bring it to pass will be written hereafter.

By a Friend to

THEOPHANES.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Dear Sir,—I have carefully perused the reply of "Vindex" contained in your issue of the 6th inst., and regret very much that I have not met with an opponent more worthy of the name which he assumes. I say "assume"; for as the word which translated means "an avenger of wrongs"—a "redresser of grievances"—an "assessor of liberty," the person styling himself such ought certainly to show that grievances exist, which I, in my former letter, did not deny. This "Vindex" has not done; in fact, I doubt whether he ever read the School Act to which he refers. He asserts that our Grammar School Act allows those schools to be filled up, "as they are at present," with little children scarcely knowing their alphabet. So far from this being the law in the case, it is the very reverse. Children, under this Act, are not admissible to the Grammar School until they can read, write, and have sound knowledge of grammar and geography. He also shows his ignorance of the Common School Act in stating that the Separate School Bill connects church and state by giving government assistance to any five individuals, to inculcate religious dogmas in the minds of their children. I now inform the "redresser of grievances" that there is no such law on the statute book, no such bill was ever hurried through the House after half the members had gone home.

Again, Vindex shows his ignorance, in saying that one of the principle defects of the system lies in a direct waste of the School Fund in paying salaries, &c. Now, Mr. Editor, not one farthing of the school fund can be applied to any other purpose than the payment of Teachers' salaries. It is quite plain that this would be "redresser of grievances" is one of those eternal croakers who always seeing a mountain in a mole-hill. The assertion of his being "deeply interested in the cause of education," is all a sham. I take it for granted, that any person deeply interested in any subject, would make themselves acquainted therewith: Vindex rails against the School Act in three particulars, in all of which I have proved him to be incorrect.

It does not require much of the prophetic spirit to show that this "redresser of grievances," although not strictly coming under the term "salaried functionary," has an eye to the loaves and fishes. He asserts that "none more firmly believes that our country's prosperity and greatness depends altogether on the time, talent and money which is devoted to the subject," than he does. In fact, his letter at one stamps him as one of those third class pedagogues, who, hardly able to maintain their position as such, on account of the progressive spirit of the times, are desirous of changing our whole system of School Legislation, without a cause. He acknowledges that our present system is of great advantage to us, and yet he wishes to put back the educational clock of our country fifty years, by recommending us to the system of School Commissioners, or to one not so good. Many of your readers, Mr. Editor, bless God for the change which was made in taking the educational interests of our country out of the hands of men who were as well, if not better, fitted to be intrusted with the care of public business, than the parties to whom Vindex would now give the management of our Schools.

"Our Municipal Authorities," he says, "are just as capable of carrying out the provisions of that Act, as any other Parliamentary Act." I now ask, does he suppose that the School Commissioners who were in office some 10 or 12 years since, were not as capable of carrying out the then School Act, as the Municipal authorities of carrying out the provisions of the present Act? and yet the system under those Commissioners was most absurd. Not that the law was so very defective; but that the men appointed to carry the law into effect were more ignorant than the unfortunate class of Teachers whom they placed over the educational interests of the country; and yet Vindex would, forsooth, have for examiners of Teachers the Municipal Councillors of Canada! Said I not most truly, that it would be vesting the management in Tom, Dick and Harry? What is the use in talking of "men of tried principle, good judgment, and capabilities?" I doubt very much if, in all Upper Canada, Vindex can point out fifty Councillors, who can take out a first-class License; while the great majority of them could not take a third-class one! How then can those men be fitted to take charge of the mental training of the youth of our country? Nor are they to blame in the matter; for the system of education in their days (Vindex's system) was such, that they were unable, when boys, to acquire an education. Where then is the insult to every Councillor in Upper Canada? Instead of answering my argument, Vindex gives vent to his vituperative indignation (I believe) that he "cannot believe that such sentiment ever could come from a man born on Canadian soil." (I take this opportunity to assure my learned friend that Canada is my birth place.) Indeed, all through his letters, instead of proving himself a pädagogue—a sort of Ignoramus. He supposes me to be one of the favored few who receive pay, and therefore (according to his ideas) must of necessity be a "rogue." Here, again, Vindex is wrong; I

have never held a situation as a "salaried functionary"; but like Cicinnatus of old, follow the plow.

I have fully established the charge I brought against Vindex in my last, of bigging opinions of favoring the miserable system of our former schools; I therefore hope that in his next, he will be able to bring some arguments to prove why we ought to change our present system. No use of asserting that it ought to be done unless he can prove that the system he recommends will better our schools or increase the facilities for giving our children a good education.

I now leave Vindex to ruminate; and may probably be heard from again should he come forth as the "redresser of grievances," or "assessor of Liberty!"

Consistently signing myself

PROGRESSION.

Near Whitechurch, July 17th, 1855.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

The Baltic Fleet.

OFF CROONSTADT, June 25.—The Blenheim and Exmouth, and two gun-boats, which left the fleet on the 16th to reconnoitre the mouth of the river Narva, returned on the 19th. "The heavy firing I mentioned having heard when I closed my last letter proceeded from them. At the river's mouth they found a small fort, which opened fire upon them, but which they soon silenced, by dismounting two of the guns and throwing a few 12lb. rockets into it. The Exmouth was not touched, but the Blenheim received two shots, one in the main-top, and the other in the mizen-topmast head, a splinter from which, falling on deck, slightly wounded Captain Searle, R. N. One round shot glanced off the bow of the gunboat Snipe, and another made a dint in her side and then fell into the water. There is a large village on the left bank of the river full of soldiers, but a sand-bank which runs across the entrance makes it so shallow that only gunboats could cross it. The town of Narva is eight miles up the river, is strongly fortified, and full of troops. About 8 p. m. (19th) the Majestic hoisted sight, and was recalled from watching Croonstad.

The infernal machines, which were last year looked upon as myths, have turned out to be realities, seen, over almost every yard of ground over which the first division of the fleet is anchored. Two struck the Merlin and one the Firefly when we were here last time, and one exploded under the Vulture to day just as she was anchoring, and another as she was swinging to her cable. The first was rather a severe shock, smashing everything in the galleys, and throwing the 68 lb. shot out of the racks, but doing no further damage. The enemy has not been idle while we were away.—Another two-decker has completed her rigging, and show an enormous red funnel, but whether she has engines or not is doubtful, for no smoke has been seen to come out of it. The gun-boats have been increased in number from 15 to 21, another two-decker has been added to the line of hulks along the three-fathom bank, to protect the northern entrance, and the orthien batteries along the coast have been completed, and look very great. As soon as we anchored the gun-boats got up steam, and continued for two or three hours carrying men from the town to the hulks, from which it appears they are always kept fully manned.

The "Monitor" announces that Gen. Polissier has addressed the following despatch to the Minister of War:—

"Crimea, July 3, 4 p. m.—The last duties have just been paid to Lord Raglan by the two armies, with all the pomp circumstance permitted."

THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.—The "Daily News" says it is understood that the Emperor of the French has written a letter to Lady Raglan, in which more than ordinary feeling is displayed.

Dinner to J. C. Aikins, Esq., M. P. P.

On Friday last, J. C. Aikins, Esq., M. P. P., for the County of Peel, was entertained at a Public Dinner in the town of Brampton, by his constituents. The entertainment was given in a large tent erected on the flats in the upper part of the town. The morning was wet and disagreeable, but notwithstanding that little inconvenience, not fewer than 220 persons sat down to dinner. Four tables were arranged in parallel lines inside the tent, and at the upper end of these sat the Chairman, Alexander McLaren, Esq., of Cheltenham, the representative of Peel on his right; and the other guests of the day, among whom were Dr. Frazer, M. P. P., G. Brown, Esq., M. P. P., W. L. Mackenzie, Esq., M. P. P., J. Hartman, Esq., M. P. P., S. B. Freeman, Esq., M. P. P., W. McDougall, Esq., Mr. Macdonald of the Hamilton *Banner*, &c., &c. A telegraph communication from Dr. Rolph was read, stating inability to attend. The Sandhill Brass Band, and the Brampton Band, sat *vis-a-vis* on each side of the tent, and enlivened the meeting to the best of their practical ability. The dinner was furnished by Mr. Weir, and well served up, and ample justice was done to it by the Company, and being conducted on the cold water principle, all the post-prandial effusions were given in sobriety, and the enthusiasm, which at times was great, was therefore not the result of alcoholic stimulants. Around the tent were several mottoes, such as "British Connection," "Canada is our home," "Success to the Allies," "Agriculture and Commerce."

The dinner having been disposed of, the Chairman gave the usual loyal toasts. "The Queen, the Army and Navy," and the Governor General, which were received with great enthusiasm. The Member for the County was then proposed, and Mr. Aikins replied in a speech of great length, giving a brief account of his Parliamentary career and the reasons for the votes he had given on certain measures. He was listened to with much interest and was frequently applauded. The next sentiment—"The Members of the opposition in the House of Assembly," was spoken to by Mr. Brown. He went at some length into the nature of the opposition which had been given to the various measures brought up in the last Legislature, and contended that while the opposition had many difficulties to encounter, there was no use crying for the dissolution of the Union, as a panacea for these ills. He was convinced that it was short-sighted policy to advocate such a course, as all the difficulties we had to contend against could be removed by representation by population. Mr. Freeman spoke shortly to the same sentiment, and justified the course he had pursued in joining the ranks of the opposition. Mr. Hartman spoke at considerable length to the

sentiment, "Civil and Religious Liberty." He expressed his concurrence in nearly all that had been stated by Mr. Brown, but gave it as his own individual opinion that a dissolution of the Union was absolutely necessary in order to get justice done to Upper Canada. He had no doubt the question was surrounded with difficulty, but it was now important that it should be discussed. He believed with Mr. Brown, that representation by population would remove many of the evils complained of, but contended that a dissolution of the Union would be more easily obtained than representation by population. Mr. Brown replied briefly, but energetically, to some of Mr. Hartman's remarks. He said he never would be a party to any litigation for a dissolution of the Union until every other remedy had failed. Representation by population would be obtained, and at no distant day. If the electors of Upper Canada would but respect themselves and act firmly, all they desired would soon be obtained; and to his friends who were troubled with doubts he would only say—"put a stout heart to a stout brood." Dr. Frazer, of Welland, briefly addressed the assembly, and stated distinctly that he went for a repeal of the Union; and that his constituents were in favor of it, as the only remedy they could have for the evils at present existing. Mr. McDougall spoke to the next sentiment—"The Agricultural and Commercial interests of Canada." He too, like Dr. Frazer and Mr. Hartman, expressed himself strongly in favor of a "repeal of the Union." He urged the propriety of a meeting or convention of Reformers, in order to produce some better organization in the Reform party than at present existed. The sentiment—"The Reform Press of Canada," was briefly spoken to by Mr. McKinnon of the Hamilton *Reform Banner*. A vote of thanks was then given to the Ladies, to the Committee of Management, to the Purveyor for the occasion, and Chairman, for the able way in which he had discharged the duties of the chair. The assembly then separated.—*Colonist*.

Special Telegraph to the New Era.

By Grand Trunk Line to Newmarket.

Arrival of the Atlantic

New York, July 24, 1855.

The *Atlantic* arrived at 10 a. m.; she left Liverpool on the 14th inst. There is a Ministerial crisis in England owing to Lord John Russell's shuffling explanations of the Vienna Conference proceedings. Sebastopol was bombarded for two days without effect.

Additional formidable works were being erected by the Allies against the Malakoff and Redan; and the Russians were raising equally strong works behind their defence.

Despatches were received at Liverpool at the moment of the sailing of the "Atlantic," which stated that Lord John Russell had resigned.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

Another general assault is not far off.—90,000 men are employed on the works of the attack. The Russians, in addition to other defenses, are throwing up a star fort behind the Redan.

The Cholera was decreasing, and the health of the Allied Army was satisfactory.

The Russians made a sortie on the night of the 7th inst., but effected nothing.

Advices from Kars state that the Russian demonstration against that place has been repulsed. Other accounts, on the contrary, state that the Russians had taken the field; and that the Turks had evacuated Kars and fallen back on Egeroun.

Schamyl, the Circassian Chief, is again reported dead.

The Allied Fleet continued cruising and destroying exposed property on the coast of the White Sea.

The port of Exchang was placed in a good state of defence. A new battery of 60 guns has been erected.

The British ship "Antelope" had bombarded and destroyed the town of Oldtown.

The Spanish insurrection is suppressed. Queen Victoria's visit to France is fixed for August 7th.

A new Austrian Circular is spoken of, intended as Buol's reply to Napoleon's Manifesto, and defending the conduct of Austria towards the Western Powers.

The Foreign ships in Port had succeeded in clearing their cargoes before the blockade; among which were several American vessels. The blockade is now strictly enforced.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

There are rumours in the papers of a dangerous insurrection in the Russian Siberian Regiments. A change in the Russian Ministry is also reported.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular says that during the week their had been increased demand for Flour and Wheat. Indian Corn has again declined 4s. 6d. per quarter. Western Canal flour quoted at 38s. 3d. Consols closed at 81; and American securities firmer.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

New York, July 25, 1855.

The steamer *Star of the West* arrived here about 4.30 this a. m. She left Punta Arenas on the morning of the 16th with 363 passengers, and \$100,000 in specie. The "Star of the West" left in the harbor of San Juan del Norte, the British steam frigate "Buzzard."

Our dates from California, are two weeks later than by previous advices.

The Indians in the North-western part of the State have again become hostile, and have killed ten whites and to Chinaman.

The thriving village of Angell's Camp, in Calaveras County, had been destroyed by fire on June 24th.

The steamer *America* from San Francisco for Crescent City, with two or three Companies of Troops for Puget's Sound, was burned. No lives lost. Freight for Crescent City safely landed. Mining news was encouraging.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to June 22nd. The *Mino* bill had passed both houses of the Legislature, on June 6th.

The Los Angeles Star of June 17, gives an account of a Naval battle off San Diego, on June 13, between a Russian frigate and a French corvette.

The former challenged the latter, on which the Captain of the latter, whose name is said to have been Capt. Breche, seeing no hope of escape, and rather than strike his flag and see most of his crew cut to pieces, jumped down into the magazine and blew his ship and all on board to eternity. She was called *Egalite*, mounted 32 guns, and had a complement of 820 men. The Russian frigate came into San Diego, disabled, with 63 men killed and 120 wounded; she is a 74, mounted 83 guns, and carried 600 men. Her name is the *Wilhelmina*. The "Southern Californian" announced the whole of this story false, and that it has been trumped up at San Diego.

Col. Kinny and his party had not arrived at Nicaragua.

Crops in Sacramento Valley had been entirely consumed by grasshoppers, fruits, vegetables and grain being swept away as if by fire. The country was swarmed with insects.

AMUSEMENT

DEFINITIONS OF IMPORTANT CHARACTERS.
—Fine Fellow.—The man who never refuses to lend you money, and the fellow who is courting your sister.

Gentle people.—The young lady who lets her mother do the ironing for fear of spreading her hands; the man who wears his shoes on a rainy day, and the young gentleman who is ashamed to be seen walking with his father.

Industrious People.—The young lady who reads romances in bed; the friend who is always engaged when you call, and the correspondent who cannot find time to answer your letters.

Unpopular Personages.—A fat man in an omnibus; a tall man in a crowd, and a short man on parade.

Timid People.—A lover about to pop the question; a man who does not like to be shot at, and a steamboat company with a case of cholera on board.

Dignified Men.—A cit in a country town, a mid' on a quarterdeck, and a school committee on examination day.

Persecuted People.—Woman by that tyrant man; boys by their parents and teachers, and all the poor people by society at large.

Ambitious Chaps.—The writer who pays the magazines for inserting his communications; the politician who quits his party because he cannot get an office, and the boy who expects to be President.

Humble persons.—The husband who does his wife's churning; the wife who blacks her husband's boots, and the man who thinks you do him too much honor.

Mean people.—The man who kick's people when they are down, and the subscriber who refuses to pay for his paper.

The Buffalo Commercial, referring to the subject of a tunnel under the Niagara river, says:—"Some time since, the project of building a tunnel under the Niagara river was started, and Mr. William Wallace made such an examination of the locality as enabled him to pronounce it a work comparatively easy of accomplishment. That such a means of communication with Canada would greatly tend to increase the business of Buffalo there can be no doubt, and now that the Reciprocity policy is drawing the two countries so closely together in the strong bonds of self-interest, it is a good time to renew the agitation of the important matter."

A COMMENDABLE EXAMPLE.—The Chicago Press says that the Illinois Central Railroad Company have contracted for the planting of three rows of locusts trees on each side of the Illinois Central Railroad for the distance of one hundred and twenty miles south of this city. The rows are to be set five feet apart and the trees three feet from each other.

The importance and great benefit to be derived from this arrangement will be manifest. In eight years the trees will furnish ties in place of those which have become rotten, they will furnish a delightful shade in summer, and a protection from the snow drift in winter. The price paid for planting the trees is a mere trifle compared with the benefits to be derived from it. We trust other roads will follow the good example.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

North Richardson,
CONVEYANCER, LAND AGENT, &c.
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench.

OFFICE—Old Stand, Prospect Street.
Newmarket, 1855. 11-1

TORONTO
Hoot and Shoe Store!

JUST Received, by the subscriber, a large and well selected stock of spring and summer **BOOTS AND SHOES,** for men, women and children, made of the best materials and in the latest styles.

The subscriber, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed, respectfully calls the attention of the public to the above stock. The whole has been selected with great care, expressly for this market.

W. CARLINE.
Newmarket, April 20, 1855. 11-11

G. H. FOSTER,
Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

NO. 9, WATER STREET, NEW YORK.
PARTICULAR attention paid to the receipt and sale of all kinds of Canada Produce and Provisions.

REFFERENCES: Messrs. J. H. Redfield & Co., Forwarders, N. Y.; Foot & Little, Forwarders, Buffalo; Grant, Armstrong & Co., Albany; Hou. Malby Strong, Mayor, Rochester.

April 26, 1855.
CASH ADVANCES MADE Upon produce shipped to the above party, by J. O. BUTLER,
No. 3, Commercial Buildings, Yonge-st. Toronto, April 26, 1855. 11-12

Ploughs! Ploughs! Ploughs!
MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, GREY'S Improved PLOUGH, with Wrought Iron Heads.

Horse-shoeing Done.
Warranted to give satisfaction. All kinds of Farm and Blacksmithing done to order.

Wanted Immediately, an Apprentice.
JAMES S. WETHERILL.
Prospect Street, Newmarket, April 26, 1855. 11-11

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office July 1st, 1855.

Anderson Jacob
Brown Esq. Peter
Booth Esq. Elwood
Boland Eli
Baker George G.
Boling Laurence
Broadway Miss S. A.
Cloughton James
Cronnen Esq. Wm
Esq. Elizabeth
Foster G. P.
Foot Miss Jane
Gordon John
Hunt T.
Johnson William
Lundy Samuel
List Robert
Lust David
McCarty John
Smith Henry
Smith Rev George
Wm. ROE, Postmaster.

Book Binding,
IN all its various branches executed with neatness and dispatch, at the **NEW ERA OFFICE.**
Newmarket, June 9th, 1855.

NEW STORE!

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.
At No. 84, Yonge Street, four doors North of Adelaide Street.

THE Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from his numerous friends, and in return to the Citizens of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that he has opened out in the above premises, a large and well selected assortment of **STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,** comprising the latest Styles and Fashions of the day.

In the **MILLINERY SHOW ROOM** will be found every variety of Straw, Tuscan, Silk, Satin, Velvet and Plush Bonnets of the latest Fashions. Also Silk, Satin, and Velvet Caps and Circulars; Cloth, Tweed, Faid and Plain Cloaks, and every other article in the Trade.

Great Bargains will be given. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Remember 84 Yonge Street. 11-1
A. H. EARL,
84, Yonge Street.
Toronto, June 22, 1855.

THE TORONTO HOUSE
J. CHARLESWORTH.
11-1

SPRING 1855.

NEW GOODS.
JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

THANKFUL for the very liberal share of public patronage hitherto afforded him, would respectfully intimate that he is now receiving his spring stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Millinery.
Consisting in part of Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves, Gloves and Hosiery Ladies' silk Neck Ties, Children's Frock Border and other fancy articles for Ladies' Dresses, Black and Colored Silks, Satins, &c. Also, Prints, Ginghams, Derys, Drills (all kinds) Shirtings in every variety, Table Linens, Flannels, Stays, Quilts, Counterpanes, together with other goods, too numerous to mention. His

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
Will be found replete with all that is reasonable in silk, satin and fancy straw Bonnets, Caps, Cuffs, Head-Dresses &c.

J. O. has a quantity of fine two ply Carpet that he will sell at reduced prices, for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade.

A call is respectfully solicited.
NO SECOND PRICE.
JNO. CHARLESWORTH.
Toronto House,
No. 60, King-st, Toronto. 11-1

Holland Landing Foundry.

THE subscribers having purchased the above Foundry, are prepared to execute orders of every description of

MACHINERY
With dispatch, and as cheap as any establishment in Canada; and from their practical knowledge of Machinery in all its branches, they feel confident in stating that all work manufactured under their superintendence will, in point of durability and finish, not be excelled by any establishment of the kind in Canada. Also,

BLACKSMITHS' WORK
Of every description. They also beg to state that they have been at considerable expense in getting up some of the latest improved

STOVE PATTERNS,
And are prepared to supply the Trade on reasonable terms. Also, a variety of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Consisting of Ploughs, one and two Horse Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Threshing Machines, &c. &c. Old Copper, Brass and Iron taken in exchange.

J. WALTON & Co.
Holland Landing, March 9, 1855. 11-5

JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE NEW ERA BOOK STORE, the following Books, for sale cheap—

Kossuth and his Generals—with a history of Hungary.
Country Rambles in England—by Cooper.
Edith Allan—or the days of '76—by DeFay.
Louis Napoleon and the Bonapartes.
Medical Light-house—by Dr. K. K. Root.
Illustrated Biography of Eminent Men of all Nations.
Poetical Works of Lord Byron.
Poetical Works of Mrs. Sigourney.

ALSO,
The National School Books—Blank Books—Stationery, &c. &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. KERMOTT'S Celebrated Vegetable Family Medicine has arrived here, and is for sale by the subscriber, and comprises the following, viz.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM.
A safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Insipient Consumption, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and all diseases of the Lungs.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF WILLOW,
A positive Cure for Ague, Chills, Fever, and Bilious Diseases.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA,
The best alternative known for Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

VEGETABLE TONIC MIXTURE,
A mild yet powerful Tonic in all cases of Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Weakness of the Stomach.

WORM TEA, OR CHIPPEWA INDIAN WORM KILLER,
An unparalleled Destroyer of Worms.

APERTANT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
The best Purgative known. These Pills combine power with mildness of action, and in no case produce subsequent constipation.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BLACKBERRY,
A Vegetable Summer Complaint Cure, the only certain remedy in Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c. &c.

RHEUMATIC OR NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT,
The best external application known for man or beast.
For particulars, &c., see Pamphlets.
N. B.—Pamphlets pertaining to the above can be had gratis, by calling upon the subscribers, who are the authorized agents for the sale of the above celebrated medicine.
Manufactured at the Eclectic Medical Dispensary, Dundas Street, London, G. W.
Edward Kermott, Newmarket; Henry Stennett, Keswick, North-Guvernment; William Chantler, New Town Robinson, Tecumseth; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants throughout Canada West.
London, August 3, 1851. 11-2

JUST CALL AT THE RAILROAD HOUSE
No. 33, King Street East, Toronto,
For Rate Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boys' and Boys' Ready-made
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,
Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods, Millinery, &c., &c.
THOMAS LAWSON'S stock is unusually large, and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall importations, he will give GREAT BARGAINS to purchasers, at Wholesale or Retail.
Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.
Toronto, May 15, 1854. 11-22

HEARN & POTTER,

Mathematical Instrument Makers,
OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,
64, King Street-East, Toronto.

IMPORTERS of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Silver Electro Plate, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments.
Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewellery Repaired and Warranted.
Toronto, October 20, 1851. 11-1

DR. S. N. PECK,

SURGEON DENTIST,
BEGS leave to tender his sincere thanks to the public in general for their liberal patronage hitherto, and would respectfully intimate to his customers, who are unacquainted with his business arrangements, that he will, to prevent disappointments to them in future, be in NEWMARKET, on the FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD DAYS OF EACH MONTH, and in BRADFORD on the FOURTH of each Month, when he will be most happy to attend to those who may require his services in any of the branches of his profession, or to make good any operation previously warranted.

Dr. P.'s ample experience in his profession, and his long residence in the Village of NEWMARKET, and its vicinity, will, he trusts, still be sufficient to recommend him to the public as a skillful operator, either in inserting

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
ON GOLD PLATE OR ON PIVOT, Clearing Teeth from impurities, and filling cavities in Teeth with GOLD or SILVER FILL, or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.

—All work warranted as to neatness and durability. Charges moderate in all instances. For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.
Newmarket, February 6, 1851.

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,

(LATE F. H. SIMPSON.)
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Spirits of Turpentine, Patent Drying, Colors in Oil and Dry, Artists' Materials, all kinds of Fancy Goods, as Soap, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Dyes, Pomades, &c., &c.

AGENTS
For the "Chloride of Calcium" from St. Catharines Spring, an article fast superseding all other mineral waters, for its powerful curative properties. Also Agents for Johnston's Pulmonic Waters, Pain Destroyer, &c., and Manufacturers and dealers in Patent Medicines, Essences, Cigars, &c., &c. Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call.—
Terms: LIBERAL.
35 KING STREET, TORONTO. 11-25
Toronto, July 22, 1853.

Cabinet Wareroom,

OLD STAND, MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.
THE subscriber in returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, would respectfully inform them that he has now on hand a general assortment of

CABINET AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended; and great care taken in their execution.
Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.—
JOSEPH BOTSFORD.
Newmarket Oct. 12, 1854. 11-3

Boston Lamp Store.

OUR Stock of LAMPS and Parer Goods, are better than ever. Always on hand Oil, Burning Fluid and Camphine.

J. BRIGGS.
Keep it Before the Millers.
Boston Belting Company's Vulcanized Rubber Belting,
HOSE and Packing, Best Oak Tanned Stretched LEATHER BELTING.
Toronto, Jan. 24, 1855. 11-1

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chartered by act of Parliament,
Capital 100,000.
Home Office Toronto,
President, I. O. GILSON,
Vice President, THOS. HAWTHORN.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE MITCHEL, W. HENDERSON,
JAMES DEATY, RICHARD LEWIS,
WALTER MACFARLANE, T. P. HODGKINS,
M. P. HAYS.

ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.
ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Treas'r.
The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting Insurance &c.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. 11-2

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, &c.

OF every description; together with every article in the Trade, manufactured and for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! LEATHER!!!
ALL kinds of LEATHER and Shoe-maker's Findings, for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

BOOTS & SHOES,

OF Superior Workmanship and Material, manufactured and for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main Street, Newmarket.

CASH FOR HIDES AND SKINS.
Newmarket, February 6, 1851.

BLACKSMITHING!

ALLAN WHITE, formerly known by the name of Charles White, begs to inform the inhabitants of NEWMARKET, and the surrounding country, that he has

COMMENCED BUSINESS
In the Shop formerly occupied by Geo. Hill, where he hopes to attract attention to business and moderate charges, to secure a share of public patronage.
ALLAN WHITE.
Newmarket, May 29, 1854. 11-1

JAMES B. RYAN,

IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.
SIGN OF THE

LARGE KNIFE AND FORK.

(Old Stand,) 76, Yonge Street, Toronto.
Is receiving, by the following Spring Vessels, viz. St. Lawrence, viz. Alice Gill, Ajax, and City of Manchester, together with other shipments to follow during the season, a complete assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware, together with a general supply of Tools and other Articles of American Manufacture, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools generally, Farming Implements, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., at a small advance on Cost Price.
May 27, 1855. 11-1

"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company

OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.
General Agent, British North American Colonies
FREDERICK R. STARR,
MONTREAL.

This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden in the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.

The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the nature of the risk may justify.

With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety—of fifty per cent—of the net excess will be made to all classes of Insurers, whose Policies have been in force for three years.

The engagements of the "Equitable" are guaranteed by a responsible proprietor, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a Mutual Insurance Society, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

R. H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket.

March 12th, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL persons in search of brilliant, durable, and light HATS, of whatever style, shape, or colour, should call at the

Manufacturing Depot, 83, King Street, Toronto, (LATE OF THE FLYING HAT.)

They will find there the largest and best assorted stock of HATS, CAPS, &c., to be found in Upper Canada. Hats of every variety, made to order, and with dispatch. The most peculiar shaped heads fitted with really elegant and graceful Hats.

N. B.—The Trade, as usual, supplied on the most liberal terms.
Hatter's Stock & Trimmings always on hand
T. McCROSSON & CO.
Toronto, June 22, 1854. 11-1

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.,

WHOLESALE Stationers, Publishers of the National and other

SCHOOL BOOKS,
No. 46, King Street, East Toronto.
R. McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers generally, to their large and well assorted Stock of

Stationery, School Books, Blank Books, Writing Papers, Paper Hangings, &c. &c. &c.
Toronto, June 29, 1854. 11-21

Just Received!

A NEW WORK, entitled a "YOMAG to CANADA," by a Canadian; embracing a description of the country—the manners and habits of the people—together with the difficulties attending the traveller in crossing the Isthmus, at the **NEW ERA OFFICE.**
Newmarket, Sept. 29, 1854.

J. C. BLISS,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosely Aurora, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past favours and solicits a share of public patronage.
December 24, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED,

Frost's Chronicles of
England, France, and Spain.
English Poets—in 3 vols.
Aristotle's Antiquities of the Jews—2 vols.
Cervantes's Works.
Lutley's Tales about Ireland.
For sale cheap, at the **NEW ERA OFFICE.**
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.

600 bunches of Shingles

FOR SALE.
FOR Sale, 600 Bunches of first-rate Shingles—Cheap for cash. Apply to the **NEW ERA OFFICE.**
Newmarket, March 9, 1855. 11-5

POPULAR NOVELS.

JUST received, a choice selection of the popular novels of the day, lately published—chiefly the writings of Capt. Maryatt, Miss Pickering, Harry Harz, and others, at the **NEW ERA OFFICE.**
Newmarket, May 23rd, 1854.

Saw Mill For Sale.

THE Subscriber begs to offer for sale, 13 Acres of Land, being part of Lot No. 3, in the 5th Concession of King, upon which there is erected a **SAW MILL, DWELLING HOUSE,** and Stable. The Mill is new and well situated on the Humber River. For particulars apply on the premises, or to the subscriber at Aurora.

O. L. BOYNTON.
King, February 19, 1855. 11-3

Wild Land for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale the South Half of Lot No. 20, in the 7th Concession of Niagara. The land is situated in a large tract and within a few miles of the thriving Village of **OAKWOOD!**
For Terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. Reuben Robinson, Newmarket, or to the subscriber on Lot No. 20, in the 4th Concession of Whitechurch, **JOHN GORDON.**
Whitechurch, March 20, 1855. 11-2

New Tin and Copper Warehouse,

Newmarket, next to Col. Cotter's Mill.
HODGE & SON

WOULD most respectfully inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the above line, and are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

Terms: LIBERAL.
HODGE & SON,
Newmarket, July 12, 1853.

Furniture Warehouse.

JOSEPH MILLARD, Newmarket, has constantly on hand a large Assortment of **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**—Consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually required.

PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors, Varnish, &c., kept for sale.

As the subscriber keeps Coffins ready made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals, on the shortest notice.
Newmarket, February 18, 1855.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber has now on hand a large quantity of LUMBER, and is prepared to execute orders for any description of good Merchantable **PINE LUMBER,** at a short notice and on reasonable terms; and will deliver the same at his Saw-mill, on Lot No. 10, 4th Concession of East Gwillimbury, at his residence in Whitechurch, or at Newmarket.

JOSHUA WILLSON.
July 9th, 1852.

NORTHERN RAILROAD STATION

NEWMARKET.
A FEW REMAINING BUILDING LOTS to be Sold adjoining the Railroad Station at Newmarket, the property of GEORGE LOVAT, Esq., well adapted for private residences and Public Business, on good rising ground, and healthy situations.

For particulars apply to Dr. NASH, Newmarket, Agent.
Newmarket, August 25, 1853. 11-3

Stove Warehouse

NEWMARKET.
Next door South of Mr. Millard's Warehouse.

G. MORTIMORE & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have commenced the Stove and Tin Smith business, and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of

COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX STOVES, Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, and Japanned Ware, which they will dispose of for Cash, or on a Short Credit, at Toronto Prices.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing. All orders punctually attended to.
Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1853. 11-3

ANNOUNCEMENT IMPORTANT!

To Farmers, Farmers, Teamsters, Carters and others.

SHAPTER & COMBE'S

Alterative Condition Powders, for Horses.
This Compound, chemically prepared from the Recipe of the most celebrated English Veterinarian, is undoubtedly the best and safest Medicine ever offered to the Canadian public, entirely superseding the thousand and one nostrums of the day.

It is used with entire success in all cases of Cough, Croup, Sore Throat, Scurvy, Gravel, Pains in the Head, Stomach, Bowels, and the Urinary Organs. It gives the animal improved Appetite, Strength, and gives off a few drops in the Spring and Autumn would ward off many of the Diseases to which the Horse is liable.

Prepared and Sold only by SHAPTER & COMBE, Chemists, Druggists, &c., 110, Yonge Street, Toronto.
Packets 7½d. and 1s. 3d. each.

CATTLE MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS PREPARED.
Toronto Dec. 23rd 53. 11-17

THE NEW ERA

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
ERASTUS JACKSON,
At his Office, corner of Mill and Main Streets, NEWMARKET.

THE "NEW ERA"
Is devoted to News, Politics, Literature, Science and Amusement, and published at the exceedingly low sum of SEVEN SHILLINGS, and SIX PENCE a year, payable in Advance, or TEN SHILLINGS at the end of Six Months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:<